GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:30
ANSWERED ON:26.04.2016
Livestock Population
Kumar Dr. Virendra ;Rathore Shri Hariom Singh

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous decline in the population of livestock's, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
(b) the actual livestock population in various States of the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise and category-wise;
(c) whether the Government proposes to prepare a comprehensive livestock and bio-diversity policy for the preservation and improvement of domestic breeds through selective breeding and if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the details of the various schemes implemented by the Government for the development and protection of livestock along with the funds allocated to various States under these schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise?

Answer

AN S W E R
THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI.RADHA MOHAN SINGH)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.30part (a) to (d) ON "LIVESTOCK POPULATION" TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.04.2016

(a) As per the latest Livestock Censuses, the total livestockpopulation in the country declined from 529.70 million in 2007 to 512.06 million in 2012.

(b) The Livestock Census is conducted after every five years across the country. Theactual livestock populationof the country, State/UT-wise and category-wise, during the years 2007 and 2012 is given at Annexure-I.

(c) The Government has formulated National Livestock Policy, 2013 so as to increase livestock productivity in a sustainable manner. The salient features of the policy are improvement in animal productivity, infusion of appropriate technologies for quality assurance to meet international standards, extension services, and restructuring of institutions and support in terms of enhanced investment and installation of an effective mechanism to sustain the same.

(d) The Government is implementing the following schemes for the development and protection of the livestock, the details of which are mentioned below each:-
â€¢ National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development: The National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) is implemented with an integrated, holistic and scientific approach: to improve and upgrade the genetic makeup of bovines with the aim of enhancing their production and productivity; and development of dairy infrastructure for improved procurement, processing and marketing. The Scheme has two components (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and (b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD).
â€¢ Rashtriya Gokul Mission: A project under the National Program for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, the Rashtriya Gokul Mission was launched with the objective of conserving and developing indigenous Breeds in a focused and scientific manner by setting aside Rs. 500 crores out of Rs 1800 crores allocated for NPBBDD.
â€¢ National Dairy Plan-I: The National Dairy Plan Phase- I (NDP-I) is being implemented with an outlay of Rs. 2,242 Crore as a Central Sector Scheme in 18 major milk producing states. The Scheme is implemented through National Dairy Development Board and aims at enhancing milk production and productivity in order to meet the rapidly growing demand of milk. The scheme has focussed on development and conservation of indigenous breeds.

â€¢ National Livestock Mission (NLM): National Livestock Mission (NLM) is implemented throughout the country with the objective of sustainable development of livestock sector. With respect to Small Ruminants, Piggery and Poultry, there are programs for strengthening the State farms in terms of modernization, automation and biosecurity to enable production of improved breeds of Goats, Sheep, Pigs and stocks of low-input technology chicken and conservation of livestock breeds. Further, the Productivity

Enhancement component provides for supporting BPL families to encourage rearing of backyard poultry and community led breed improvement programmes. Similarly, under the Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation component there is provision for a number of small ruminants, piggery and poultry farming and allied activities wherein back-ended capital subsidy is provided to the farmers.

â€¢ Livestock Health & Disease Control schemes (LH&DC): The Government is supplementing the efforts of State/UT Governments for prevention, control and containment of animal diseases by way of providing financial assistance under the schemes of Livestock Health & Disease Control, which is having the following nine components:

1. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
2. National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)
3. Professional Efficiency Development (PED)
4. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)
5. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
6. Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)
7. Establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitalsand Dispensaries (ESVHD)
8. Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis-CP)
9. Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)

The details of funds allocated to various States/UTs under these schemes during each of the last three years , State-wise are in Annexure-Ⅱ to Annexure-Ⅳ